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THE KABUL TIMES

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worldwide reputation

VOL. V, NO. 169

KABUL, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1966, (MIZAN 25, 1345, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 3

HIS MAJESTY PRESENTS MEDALS TO 75 CHAPANDAZES

KABUL, Oct. 17, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King yesterday presented medals to 75 chapandazes from the northern provinces who participated in the buzhashi games held on the 53rd birthday of His Majesty Friday.

At the ceremony in Gulistan Palace, His Majesty expressed his satisfaction over the chapandazes' performance.

"Your efforts to develop this ancient, exciting game, in which not only the people of Afghanistan but also of the world are interested, are appreciated," His Majesty said.

NATIONAL UNITY

His Majesty said the participation of these teams from various provinces in matches held in Kabul helped them to get to know one another and thus contributed to national unity.

His Majesty told the gathering that Afghanistan was now on the threshold of a great social change.

"The unity of thought and action between the nation and the government will play a great role in making this social upheaval a success. You and your representatives participating in efforts to achieve this goal have always pleased us," His Majesty said.

The chapandazes thanked His Majesty for his interest in the development of the country and prayed for His Majesty's long life and the prosperity of Afghanistan.

His Majesty, accompanied by Minister of Court Ali Mohammad, was received in the compound of Delkusha Palace by the members of the Wolesi Jirgah from Balkh, Faryab, Kunduz, Takhar, Jowzjan, Samangan, Baghlan and Badakhshan provinces, the captains and chapandazes of the buzhashi teams from these provinces and some elders of these areas.

After bestowing the medals, His Majesty inspected the buzhashi horses. He also gave memorial medals to the trainers whose horses made the points in Friday's matches.

Sardar Abdul Wali, Mohammad Farouq Seraj, Secretary-General of the High Committee for Olympics, Abdul Karim Seraj, President of the Olympic federation, and Noor Mohammad, chief coach in the federation, were also present at the ceremony.

The deputies and chapandazes had lunch at the royal table.

KUNDUZ WINS

At the Ghazi Stadium yesterday afternoon the Takhar and Kunduz teams, who had drawn their match Friday, faced each other again to decide which was the better team.

The Kunduz team won 3-2, and its captain, Haji Gulestan, received the victory flag from HRH Prince Ahmed Shah.

HRH Prince Mohammad Nadir and foreign diplomats were in the large crowd that watched the match.

Mohammad Farouq Seraj and Noor Mohammad were the referees.

At the end of the game HRH Prince Ahmed Shah received the members of both teams.

A buzhashi game will be held between the Faryab and Baghlan teams tomorrow at 3 p.m. at the Ghazi Stadium.

Malik Opens Talks In Moscow Today

MOSCOW, Oct. 17, (Reuters).—Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik begins talks in Moscow today aimed at restoring Indonesia's image as a progressive nation and at gaining moratorium on his nation's debts to Russia.

Malik's twice-delayed visit starts at a time when Russian leaders will be hosts to East European leaders, so it is likely his talks will be mainly with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and aid officials.

First problem is for Russia to decide how to handle repayment of Indonesian debts totaling about \$1,400 million mostly for arms supplies.

STOP PRESS

SYDNEY, Oct. 17, (AP).—News-papers in Adelaide and Sydney said Monday they have received telephone calls saying an attempt will be made on President Johnson's life when he visits Australia Thursday evening through Sunday morning.

The anonymous calls have been referred to the Australian security service, which declined comment. In Sydney a senior police officer said it is not unusual for the police to receive all sorts of telephone calls and threats to important persons visiting Australia.



His Majesty the King confers a medal on one of the chapandazes. Photo: By Mustamandi, Afghan Film.

Sec. Brown Gets Encouraging Response On Viet Initiative

OTTAWA, Oct. 17, (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary George Brown, said here last night that response to his Vietnam peace initiative in North America had been "good enough from every side to encourage me to go on trying."

He made the comment to a press conference during a seven-hour stopover in Ottawa on his way back to London from talks at the United Nations and in Washington.

But he complained of lack of response from North Vietnam. "Hanoi had rebuffed and obstructed progress towards a settlement, whereas the United States had shown itself willing and anxious to settle on an honourable and just basis," Brown said.

Brown said he was not thinking of sending a British mission to Hanoi, although he would do so if it appeared likely to be useful.

There was no shortage of communications lines with Hanoi, he said, but there had been a lack

of response on the existing lines. The Foreign Secretary rejected a suggestion that progress toward negotiations was being held up by the U.S. refusal to halt bombing of North Vietnam.

One of the things he had been trying to do, he said, was to find out what price Hanoi would be willing to pay for a halt to the bombing.

At the United Nations last week Brown formally presented a six-point British peace plan calling for a peace conference as soon as possible, followed by a halt to the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam and withdrawals by both sides.

Before flying to Toronto to catch plane for London Brown had a talk with Canadian External Affairs Minister, Paul Martin.

They discussed East-West relations in general, NATO, South-east Asia.

Statement By USSR Poland Attacks US Vietnam Policy

MOSCOW, Oct. 17, (Tass).—The Soviet Union and Poland condemn in the strongest terms the aggressive actions of the United States in Vietnam.

"...will continue to provide political support and all-round assistance to the Vietnamese people for the purpose of repulsing American aggression;

"...hold that the line of the leadership of the communist party of China tends to weaken anti-imperialist struggle and actually encourages the aggressive actions of American imperialism;

"...note that the policy of the FRG remains the main source of danger to security in Europe.

"...considering the situation in Europe, discussed questions of the further strengthening of their defences stemming from the commitments under the Soviet-Polish treaty on mutual assistance;

"...confirm readiness to participate in an all-European conference to discuss questions of ensuring security in Europe and organising general European cooperation.

The Soviet-Polish statement on the results of the Polish delegation's visit to the USSR on October 10 to 15 was signed by Leonid Brezhnev, Alexi Kosygin, Wladyslaw Gomulka and Jozef Cyrankiewicz.

The statement says that the Soviet Union and Poland will continue "to seek ways of settling pressing international problems, guiding themselves by the interests of preserving peace and international security and ridding mankind of the menace of a new world war."

WOLESI JIRGAH GIVES BUDGET PRIORITY

KABUL, Oct. 17, (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirgah yesterday decided to give priority on its agenda to the discussion of the budget.

The budgets of the Prime Ministry, the Ministries of National Defence and Finance have been considered by the financial and budgetary committees of the House and forwarded to the secretariat to be presented to the general meeting.

Yesterday's session was presided over by the President of the House, Dr. Abdul Zahir.

Lebanon Closes Banks; Financial Stability Uncertain

BEIRUT, Oct. 17, (Reuters).—All banks operating in Lebanon have been closed for three days from today under a cabinet decision announced here last night.

The decision was announced after the second emergency cabinet meeting since the Intra International Bank closed here Friday after a run of withdrawals.

A statement issued after the 12-hour meeting under President Charles Helou said the Lebanese Central Bank had been empowered to provide enough liquidity to all banks operating in the country.

The statement said, the cabinet heard a report from the acting governor of the Central Bank and received a note from the Lebanese bankers' association. Both indicated that the financial position in the country was sound.

The decision to close the banks was necessitated by the financial arrangements between the Central Bank and other banks in accordance with the measures adopted by the cabinet. These were immediately enforced, the statement added.

The Ministry of Finance was requested in agreement with the Central Bank to amend the law of currency and loans so as to give the Central Bank more powers in relation to banks and money exchange.

The government moved in to try to rescue the Intra Bank as soon as it closed. Immediately after the closure announcement, security forces prevented crowds of small depositors from trying to break into the bank.

Last night's statement said the Intra Bank had expressed readiness to cover its debts fully through a "protective reconciliation."

The government would continue studying problems of the depositors' interests outside the measure adopted by the cabinet, the statement added.

Teacher's Day Next Week

KABUL, Oct. 17, (Bakhtar).—Teacher's Day will be observed in Afghanistan on October 27.

In Kabul, the day will be marked by a message from His Majesty the King read by Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Minister of Education, at the Kabul Nendary.

Teachers' representatives from 28 provinces will come to Kabul to participate in the Teachers' Day functions.

Conferences will be held in all school that day.

Zeayen Forms New 22-Member Cabinet In A Reshuffle

DAMASCUS, Oct. 17, (Reuters).—

Syria's leftwing government, which forestalled a coup attempt last month, has brought in new blood by including in the cabinet four men from outside the ruling Baath party.

The new 22-man team announced last night by Prime Minister Dr. Youssef Zeayen includes two Socialist Unionists and two Progressive Unionists.

Eight new Ministers were named and four members of the outgoing cabinet dropped.

The present regime came to power in a coup last February and has been following a militant line in Middle-East affairs. It has called for a popular war

to recover Palestine and has criticised other Arab leaders. The government announced on September 6 that it had forestalled a military coup plot by ousted Baathist leaders. The plotters—most of whom fled the country—were accused of preparing to overthrow the national leadership by force and loose a wave of terror.

The new cabinet is the ninth formed since the Baath party came to power in the revolution of March 8, 1963.

The two socialist unionists added to the cabinet are Adham Mustafa (Minister of State), and Mr. Zuheir al-Khani (Minister of State for Council of Ministers' Affairs).

The Progressive Unionists are Fathalla Alloush (Justice) and Adnan Azzouz (Industry).

Following is the full cabinet list:

Dr. Youssef Zeayen, Prime Minister;

Dr. Ibrahim Makhmrus, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister;

Saleh al-Mahamid, Municipalities and Rural Affairs; Major-General Mahdoudh Jaber, Public Works;

Suleiman al-Khash, Education; Mashhour Zeitoun, Supplies;

Mohammad Eid Ashoui, Interior; Mowaffaq Shourbaji, Finance;

Ghaleb Abdoun, Waqf (Religious Affairs); Abdel-Hamid al-Hassan, Planning;

Samih Atiyyah, Communications; Lieut-Colonel Mohammed Rabah al-Tawil, Social Affairs and Labour;

Dr. Ahmed Murad, Economy and Foreign Trade; Dr. Assad Takla, Oil, Electricity and the Implementation of Industrial Projects (new portfolio);

Mohammed al-Zu'bi, Information and Acting Minister of Information and National Guidance.

Fayez al-Jassim, Agriculture and Agrarian Reform;

Dr. Abdullah Wathiq Shahid, Higher Education;

Adham Mustafa, Minister of State; Fathalla Alloush, Justice;

Zuheir al-Khani, Minister of State for Council of Ministers' Affairs;

Adnan Azzouz, Industry; Major-General Hafez al-Assad was charged with the powers of the Defence Minister in addition to being Airforce Commander.

(Contd. on page 4)



Marzja the well-known Iranian singer, entertains the guests at the reception given last night by HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, the High President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, on the occasion of Afghan Red Crescent week.

In the picture from left to right are: HRH Prince Abdul Wali, HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, HRH Princess Bilquis, HRH Princess Maryam and HRH Princess Khatol.

Photo: By Mustamandi, Afghan Film.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 17, (Bakhtar).—Ghulam Hasan Safi, Afghan Ambassador in Jakarta, has presented his credentials to the President of Indonesia, the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday.

KABUL, Oct. 17, (Bakhtar).—Sayed Sharif Tarin, an official of the Hydrology Department, left Kabul yesterday for Tehran to attend a seminar on the use of subterranean waters.

KABUL, Oct. 17, (Bakhtar).—The journalists' delegation from Saudi Arabia now on a visit to Afghanistan at the invitation of the Ministry of Information and Culture laid a wreath at the Nadir Shah mausoleum yesterday.

KABUL, Oct. 17, (Bakhtar).—Ghulam Sarwar, supervisor in the Labour Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, left for India yesterday to join a four-month course in employment service at the Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Services, New Delhi, under the Colombo Plan.

Red Crescent Society Plans To Widen Field Of Work

KABUL, Oct. 17, (Bakhtar).—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, High President of the Red Crescent Society, gave a reception last night at the Kabul Hotel marking Red Crescent Week.

Members of the royal family, the two Deputy Prime Ministers, and some other Cabinet members, the Presidents of the Meshrano and Wolesi Jirgahs, and heads of diplomatic missions and their wives attended the reception.

Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Secretary-General of the Red Crescent Society read HRH Prince Ahmad Shah's speech broadcast Saturday over Radio Afghanistan, and said that in recent years the Red Crescent Society has served the people in many ways and its activities were increasing.

He said the Society needs not only financial support but also the backing of leading people.

The Secretary-General said that as social standards change, the role of the Society, and the services required from it, will also change.

Dr. Anwari said that the Society is running first aid courses, and plans are underway to expand the

home for destitutes. The Society aims to establish a mobile first aid centre.

At the reception, which lasted until 11.30 p.m., a raffle was held for the benefit of the Society. Afghan and visiting Iranian artists presented a concert and were given presents on behalf of the Society.

During the day helicopters of the Royal Air Force dropped papers carrying the slogans of the Society over several areas in Kabul.

Several newspapers carried editorials dealing with Red Crescent Week.

Sites Inspected

MAZARE SHARIF, Oct. 17, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mohammad Anwar Akbar, Deputy Minister of Industries in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, left here for Kabul yesterday. He had come here three days ago to inspect industrial sites.

Meshrano Jirgah To Elect Deputy Presidents

KABUL, Oct. 17, (Bakhtar).—The Meshrano Jirgah yesterday decided to hold the election of its Deputy Presidents Wednesday.

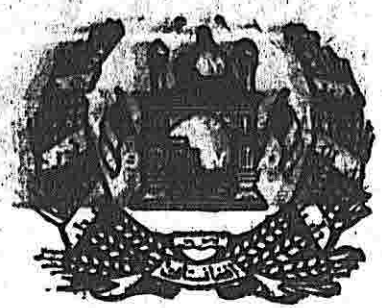
The municipal election law was also taken up by the House. It was decided that the law should be debated by the House Tuesday.

The sitting was presided over by Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, and was attended by 73 Senators.

Lodin In Ander

GHAZNI, Oct. 17, (Bakhtar).—Eng. Mohammad Bashir Lodin head of the administrative unit for state property and settlement, visited Ander woleswali, where yesterday a cadastral survey has been proceeding for six months. More than 9,000 acres of land has been surveyed, mapped and marked in the woleswali and the Sardar canal area, and weather permitting, another 15,000 acres will be surveyed soon.

JALALABAD, Oct. 17, (Bakhtar).—A literacy course for elders was opened yesterday in Fatehabad village, Sorkhod woleswali.



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PUBLISHING AGENCY

Food For Thought

Not by years but by disposi-

tion is wisdom acquired.

—Plautus.

Red Crescent Week

Afghan Red Crescent Week, now being observed throughout the country, brings to mind the activities of this multi-purpose social welfare organisation. The society established about 20 years ago, helps the poor and the needy victims of natural calamities and fires.

During the winter the society, whose funds are raised by voluntary contribution, helps poverty stricken people with food, clothing, flour, coal and even money.

The society during the past four years, has opened several dispensaries to treat emergency cases in several parts of Kabul. These dispensaries which are located in highly populated areas of the town provide the residents with medical attention. When traffic accidents, fires and other calamities occur, the centres provide the public with the greatest possible assistance.

The Afghan Red Crescent society also helps orphanages and rehabilitation centres for the unemployed.

The society has also dispatched teams of doctors and medical supplies to neighbouring countries struck by natural calamities. Sometimes financial assistance has been sent by the society to those hit by floods and earthquakes.

In addition to the voluntary donations which receives, the society in the past four years has introduced a lottery to finance its operations. Out of the lottery drawn fortnightly, at least half is the net profit of the society. The lottery system has popularised the society and its services has given it financial stability.

Although the society has chalked out ways and means of raising funds such as the lottery, private and business donations, and a nominal tax on salaries of civil servants they still need more money to meet their expanding services.

which are necessary in a developing country like Afghanistan.

The Red Crescent Society would do well to invest some of its capital in some small business ventures. Since the lottery of the society does not operate on a nation wide scale yet, the society could begin a campaign to popularise the lottery in all the provinces of Afghanistan. This means that the society should send enough lottery tickets to the provinces and coordinate the drawings so that all ticket holders find out the results of the lottery at the same time. Radio is one of the best media for this purpose.

The society can also take measures to train youth for social work. The Afghan Scout organisation is already training its members in First Aid. The society might help train scout organisation and use the scouts when floods and earthquakes strike the country.

The message of the society is, in the words of Prince Ahmad Shah, the High President of the Afghan Red Crescent society, the propagation of the concept of love for human beings. As he pointed out humanity's need for consolidating and strengthening the high ideal of love for mankind on a worldwide scale is much greater today than ever before.

It is in this context that the activities of the society requires special attention by the society of men. Afghans, in general, have supported the works of the Red Crescent society, which will be able to render greater services in the next two and a half years.

On this day we offer our felicitations to Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, and other members of the organisation who have been doing so wonderful a job.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Both *Heywad* and *Islah* yesterday carried editorials on Red Crescent Week which is being observed throughout Afghanistan. The week was officially inaugurated by His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, High President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society. Many dailies carried photos of the Prince and the "Red Crescent" symbol.

Islah said Red Crescent Week is observed each year because human beings are naturally forgetful about responsibilities which do not benefit them directly. Throughout the week people are reminded through communication media about their responsibilities toward their less fortunate fellow human beings. "Donations are collected for strengthening the Red Crescent Society, whose sole purpose is to help the weak and the needy."

Helped by donations from well-to-do people and organisations, the Society is able to render timely assistance to those who are in distress or fall victim to natural catastrophe. When we call on people to assist the Red Crescent Society, the editorial said, we do not mean that they should part with every worldly possession they have, but rather we mean to awaken a consciousness among them of their suffering fellow men and the need to offer them a helping hand. The best way of doing this is through the central organisation of the Red Crescent; otherwise it is difficult to know who really deserves to be helped. Strengthening the Red Crescent Society is the moral duty of every responsible citizen.

A private newspaper, *Paian-e-Imroz*, had accused the daily *Islah* in one of its recent issues of having printed an article by a teacher in Ghazi High School replying to criticism made by *Paian-e-Imroz* regarding joint concerts given by boys' and girls' schools while refusing to publish articles criticising the government.

Yesterday's *Islah* published an editorial comment on this question. It said, the editors of *Paian-e-Imroz* should know that according to the Constitution and the press law the entire people of Afghanistan have the right to free expression. The daily *Islah*, it continued, publishes any article which is in accord with the press law and which sheds light on facts. "It is a gross distortion of facts on the part of

Paian-e-Imroz to say that *Islah* does not publish articles criticising the government's actions. Our editorial comments and letters to the editor in most cases criticise government actions. The only difference between the critical writings in *Islah* and *Paian-e-Imroz* is that we aim at constructive criticism and refrain from making personal attacks on individuals, obeying the press law and the rules of decency, while *Paian-e-Imroz* does not observe

this press etiquette.

The note challenged the editors of *Paian-e-Imroz* to point out specifically any constructive criticism that *Islah* has refused to print.

Yesterday's *Ans* did not carry an editorial. It front-paged news about the commencement of Red Crescent Week. A photo of Her Royal Highness Princess Bilqis and Princess Ashraf Pahlavi just before the latter's departure for Iran also appeared on the paper's front page.

WORLD PRESS

The *Washington Post*, citing the seven steps to ease East-West tensions, said the suggestions "give credibility to (President Johnson's) assertion that 'our aim is a true European reconciliation.' It is good to have this broad purpose stated; it is to be hoped that it will be believed in Europe. Much can be done if the President's vision of a new East-West relationship is accepted as a sincere statement of policy."

Newsweek reported Monday that the White House refused to put pressure on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to move up its launching of a new satellite so that the Manila conference on Vietnam could be broadcast on television.

Newsweek said the television networks had asked that the launch scheduled be advanced from November 2, and offered to spend \$600,000 to provide a ground station. *Tass* reports that the Cambodian radio, commenting on President Johnson's forthcoming tour of some Asian countries, calls it a recruiting sergeant's mission.

The radio comment says that "waving peaceful declaration with one murdering and destroying in Vietnam with the other."

The *Times* of India says in an editorial that enough is known now about the recent discussions between the British Commonwealth Secretary and Ian Smith in Salisbury to show that the British Government is seeking a face-saving formula to legalise the illegal seizure of power by the white minority in Rhodesia. The central point that has emerged is that Britain is prepared to concede legal independence to a purely white Rhodesian Government

headed by the present rebel Prime Minister on certain conditions. The most important of these is that the proposed Constitution must contain firmly entrenched provisions to secure a gradual rise in African representation in the legislature and thus ensure majority rule in the future. But his real objection is to the other British proposal which involves an interim period between his "return to legality" and the grant of legal independence by Britain. He wants all this and the so-called process of consultations by a commission to be completed before he resigns as head of the rebel government so that the interval between the formation of another government by him on the Governor's invitation and the grant of independence is not longer than 24 hours.

This, says the *Times* of India, is too much to swallow even for Wilson. It is therefore possible that this obstacle may not be eliminated soon. The British government will then be compelled under the recent agreement at the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference to request the UN to impose mandatory though selected sanctions against Rhodesia.

But even then it will not give up the attempt to find a negotiated settlement. Smith knows this and can continue to practice brinkmanship.

The *Korea Times* said of Johnson's Asian tour, "we believe that by personally assessing the situation here (in South Korea), President Johnson will become even more firmly convinced that American aid, combined with the self-help efforts of the aid recipient nation, can go a long way toward overcoming economic underdevelopment and its accompanying evils."

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Johnson Takes First Extended Trip To Asia

It is most revealing that President Johnson's first extended official travel outside the United States, since he entered the White House, will take him to Asia. Nothing could do more to dramatise his interest in what he has called "The Pacific Era."

President Johnson, picked up this phrase, in his speech of July 12th, from the man who held the presidency from 1901 to 1909, Theodore Roosevelt. Recalling that his distinguished predecessor had expressed the thought that the Pacific era "may be the greatest of all human eras," Johnson noted that the same idea had also been voiced recently by the Foreign Minister of Singapore.

He had likewise spoken of what might be accomplished in the president's words: "If the nations of the world could learn to build a truly world civilisation in the Pacific through cooperation and peaceful competition."

The citation of an Asian statesman was significant also as a recognition that the fulfilment of the dream must be primarily an Asian achievement. In this respect, the Manila conference, which will provide the occasion for President Johnson's trip across the Pacific, measures up as an Asian initiative. He will be going to Manila, the President observed, in response to the invitation of the heads of state or government of the Philippines, South Korea and Thailand, and he expects to be as much a listener as an active participant, as he put it at the seven-nation gathering.

The principal topic at Manila, of course, will be the situation in Vietnam, where all of the participating nations are directly involved. The

visits President Johnson will pay to New Zealand, Australia, Thailand, Malaysia and South Korea—before and after the conference in the Philippines capital—will also help to demonstrate the wider scope of America's concern in the Pacific.

In a still broader sense, the very fact that the President of the United States will be travelling through that part of the world points up a new aspect of America's international orientation—an orientation that is also placing new emphasis on relations with the major Asian nations of Japan, India, Indonesia and, ultimately, mainland China.

In describing this reorientation, President Johnson has made it clear he does not expect the change to come about at the expense of United States interests elsewhere. For example, there is no reason why increasing American attention to Asia should distract from concern with the affairs of the new nations of Africa.

Certainly, looking across the Pacific will not change the United States' awareness of its special position in the Western Hemisphere, where the President already has increased the borders north and south, to visit his immediate neighbours in Canada and Mexico. He is also pledged to attend a Latin American summit conference in the near future.

As to Europe, Johnson suggests that it was quite natural for the United States to have turned its attention first, after World War II, to the rehabilitation of that continent through the Marshall Plan. What the President now wants understood, as he puts it, is that "our faith in Asia today is just as great."

In Vietnam, particularly, the

President suggested that a primary topic in his discussions with Asian leaders would be "what concrete reconstruction efforts following the peace could take, and how we could participate in those efforts."

If this outlook requires a special adjustment in American thinking, the reason is that the United States is essentially a product of European civilisation. There has been a tendency to suppose, as President Johnson has said, that "Europe, not the Far East, is really our proper sphere of interest," because "the ocean is vast, the cultures alien, the languages strange, and the races different."

No doubt these factors will pose special obstacles to economic progress and political stability in Asia. President Johnson was careful to warn that his Pacific tour should not be expected to "achieve everything that I would like to see achieved for the people of that area of the world."

In an age of nuclear power and intercontinental missiles and economic interdependency, inherited attitudes must give way to new realities. The old debate in Washington between the "Europe firsters" and the "Asia firsters," which grew out of the competing demands of the Atlantic and Pacific theaters in World War II, no longer has real significance. The American people must understand that they face two oceans on a shrinking globe, and that President Johnson has said, and that "the Pacific is as crossable as the Atlantic."

Whatever may be the accomplishments of the Manila conference, that is the fundamental fact the President will be acknowledging when he wings westward to Asia.

U.S. Sources.

UN Projects Tap African Resources, Manpower

Thirty-three projects of research and preliminary studies looking forward to the future exploitation of the natural and manpower resources of Africa have been approved this year by the United Nations Special Fund.

Involving 20 African countries, the programmes are designed not only to determine the feasibility of developing a country's natural resources, but to equip the available manpower with the technical skills necessary to do the required work.

These are the functions of the Special Fund, now a part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). They are usually carried out under the joint financial sponsorship of the Fund and the country involved.

The Fund's operations are temporary in nature, averaging about four years and usually cost in the neighbourhood of \$2 million each. Thus the projects approved for Africa this year represent a total expenditure of about \$66 million.

The countries involved in this year's allocations include Congo (Brazzaville), Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Burundi, Ghana, Liberia, Morocco, Niger and Somalia.

Including projects approved earlier and still in progress, practically every African nation is involved in the programme, and in some instances several are going on simultaneously in the same country. In addition there are regional projects, involving several usually contiguous countries.

In Senegal, for example, there is one mineral survey on which the field work has been completed and another which is just getting underway. Also there is a regionally sponsored feasibility survey for the regulation of the Senegal River and another regionally sponsored project to design a system of water management in the upper Senegal River catchment.

Figures on the total number of Fund projects in progress on the African continent were not immediately available, but it could run to three to four times the number of projects approved this year.

More specifically, the Fund makes feasibility studies of minerals, water, soil, oil, forests, transport and communications facilities, fisheries, wild life, and even tourist trade.

Experts are brought in to determine whether the prospects in any of these areas is worthy of the investment required for their development as a source of national income.

Sometimes the amount of oil or mineral in new-found deposits is not sufficient to warrant their development. Even an abundance of a natural resource does not always mean that it can become a source of income. Sometimes the low quality makes it unprofitable in competition with better grade commodities available elsewhere.

In other cases the expense involved in securing it or the absence of transport facilities make the product too expensive to be marketable.

Most of the surveys approved this year for Africa are related to minerals, water, railways, industrial prospects and small factories.

The surveys and explorations require from a month to four years, and in some cases even longer. In such instances the project is segmented, so that a re-evaluation can be made to determine whether the findings to date justify a continuation of the survey.

The other principal concern of the Fund has to do with technical assistance and training.

In the former, the latest technical knowledge and equipment applicable to the development of resources are made available in the form of demonstration projects.

In the latter, the Fund helps in the training of special cadres which in turn can pass on their knowledge to others in order to have available trained personnel required for any contemplated development project.

With the value of the natural resource determined, and the manpower trained in the latest techniques of a proposed operation, the work of the Fund is completed.

It is up to the country, then, to either raise the capital or seek outside investments or financial assistance in exploiting the resource. The interest of investors is usually determined by a demand for a resource; the quality and quantity of it available, the trained manpower on hand and the ease with which it can be transported to a shipment point.

It is the hope of the Fund that all these projects are preliminary to a profitable exploitation of Africa's vast resources which will increase the gross national product of the countries involved and thereby raise the living standards of the millions of persons concerned.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

5 Constitutional Conferences In A Year

A conference to discuss further constitutional advance in the British Virgin Islands opened in London on October 3, 1966. It was the fifth constitutional conference held in London this year to discuss further constitutional advances in West Indian islands. As a result of the previous conferences, Barbados is to become independent on November 30, and Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis-Anguilla, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada are to achieve a new 'associate' status. A conference for Bermuda is to open on November 8 and consideration is being given to a conference for Montserrat.

The Virgin Islands lie in the eastern Caribbean to the east of Puerto Rico. The southern and western islands are administered by the United States and the northern islands, 36 in number (11 of them inhabited) with a land area of 59 square miles, have been British since 1680; there is, however, constant intercourse between the British and American islands. The population, almost entirely of African origin, was estimated to be 8,619 in mid-1964; about three quarters of them live in Tortola, the largest of the northern islands. The most important of the other islands are Virgin Gorda (562 inhabitants at the 1960 census), Anegada (289) and Jost Van Dyke (173). Road Town, Tortola, is the islands' administrative capital and had a population of 900 at the 1960 census; East End

Long Look, also on Tortola, is the only other town.

The standard of housing in the islands is good in comparison with other parts of the Caribbean, most houses being of concrete construction, and in the last two years two Government housing schemes have been completed. The Government also provides medical services, including a 35-bed general hospital and eight clinics. Education is free and compulsory up to the age of 15. The islands administration maintains one secondary and two primary schools, and makes grants to 12 church schools. There is a small library service and the Community Development Service, started in 1964, provides adult education facilities.

Traditionally the economy of the Virgin Islands has been based on the raising of livestock, on small-scale agriculture and on fishing. On Anegada the topsoil is thin and very poor. The other islands have better soils, which are, however, remarkably stony, and the rugged nature of the countryside, irregular rainfall, a lack of experience in organised marketing techniques and the small size of most holdings—from two to five acres—all make agricultural development difficult.

Agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing continue to make their contribution to the islands' economy but the more rapid economic expansion in the United States-Virgin Islands—in parti-

cular the expansion of the tourist trade—has drawn away skilled workers and forced up local wage rates. These however remain below those prevailing in the American islands, where, it is estimated, 10-15 per cent of the total population of the British Virgin Islands are employed. There are special customs and immigration arrangements linking the British and American Virgin Islands and an Inter-Virgin Islands Conference has been set up, which meets at intervals to discuss mutual problems. Since 1958 the US dollar has been the normal currency.

The islands' chief exports are livestock, fish and fruit, which are sent mainly to the US Virgin Islands and to the French Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe. In 1964 exports totalled \$106,000, while imports, mainly food, timber and manufactures from Puerto Rico and the United States, were valued at \$243,000. This unfavourable balance is in some measure offset by remittances from citizens of the British Virgin Islands living abroad—mainly those working in the Virgin Islands, by the earnings of trading vessels plying between the islands and Puerto Rico; by tourist receipts and by grants from the British Government.

In 1961 Dr. Carleen O'Loughlin of the University of the West Indies was asked to conduct a survey of the economic potential

(to be concluded)

ADVERTISING RATES

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Half-Yearly Afs. 600
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FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half-Yearly \$ 25
Quarterly \$ 15

Famed Iranian Singer Performs

It has become the tradition for a group of Iranian artists to visit Afghanistan each year about this time to give performances on the occasion of His Majesty the King's birthday.



The Iranian artists this year include the famous singer Marzia, whose silken voice has enchanted many fans in Iran as well as in Afghanistan. This is not the first time she is visiting Kabul. On at least one occasion in the past she has been a member of the artistic and cultural delegations coming to Afghanistan. Cultural exchanges between the two countries has been expanding in recent years. A group of Afghan artists will leave for Iran to participate in the birthday celebration of Iranian Crown Prince Reza.

Marzia is married and has two children—a daughter of 15 and a boy of 9. She is in love with both. In an interview with the Kabul Times she conveyed greetings to all Afghan women and expressed gratitude for the hospitality she has been given during her visits to this country. She said last time she visited Afghanistan she did not have an announcer, but this time she was specially honoured that Mrs. Mawlood Aatefi, wife of the Director-General of Iranian Radio and Broadcasting, was accompanying her for this purpose.

Asked what she thought of Afghanistan's people and the country, she said the people were so kind to her that she hardly felt she was in a different country and the weather is simply gorgeous.

"If there is a paradise on earth, it is right here in Afghanistan," she said. Asked whether she has seen places other than Kabul, she said unfortunately not. She would very much like to visit Herat, because it is so near to Iran. Mrs. Aatefi, said that the famous Iranian composer, Hussein Ali Mallah, had composed one of the "monajats", by Khwaja Abdullah Ansari, specially for His Majesty the King's birthday and read the couplets before Marzia sang them. Both Iranian ladies are charming and widely travelled.

All About Women

Doing More But Enjoying It Less?

Is the American housewife doing more or less in the house than 10 years ago? My observations in the household of Mr. Timothy N. Robertson of Keene, New Hampshire, and in some other households of the same area, have led me to conclude that Mrs. America, 1966 has less to do in the chores department; and so, tends to undertake more in the way of social-civic activities.

As an example I would like to cite the case of Elsie Mary Robertson, known otherwise as Talu to friend and foe alike. She is a petite twenty-eight year old ex-registered nurse of German lineage who can be very aptly described by the adjectives "energetic" and "systematic".

She has three children: Andrew 6, Kristin 4, and Lincoln 1. Her husband is 34 and one rare American who does not help in the kitchen—where everything, as he puts it, "is woman's work, and this includes dishwashing. Talu has resigned herself to her husband's attitude, if only grudgingly.

Her chores each day include the following: she does one or more loads of laundry; she is aided by a laundry machine and a drier, both automatically controlled. She prepares and serves three meals, with the children and the adults usually getting separate servings.

Here she is helped in the appliances department with a deep-freezer, a refrigerator, an electric carving knife, etc. She squares away (her favorite expression) the dishes with the help of a dishwashing machine, which is likewise automatic and can shut itself off.

She runs numerous errands in the course of the day in her personalised Saab station-wagon (TALU, reads the registration plate), with the children summarily transferred to the rear section of the wagon in each outing.

She plays bridge one evening a week. She also belongs to a book club, in which the members appraise whatever they have read (she takes half a dozen books out of the city library each week). She helps with various charity drives and voluntary functions, such as manning a blood bank.

She takes part in one or two

little theatre productions each year, and then she has all her Experiment in International



Last week Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol, wife of Prince Ahmad Shah, visited the Zarghona High School for Girls and distributed certificates among the 1964-65 graduates of the school last week.

She also inaugurated the newly established home economics section at the school. The section provides facilities for the practical training of girls in cooking and housekeeping. It has been arranged with the assistance of the diplomatic wives association. The section has a well-equipped kitchen, bedroom, dining room and living room. They are all furnished and decorated with low-priced locally available material. The Princess is seen here cutting the ribbon to open the section officially.

Flowers For Next Spring

If you want flowers in bloom from early spring until fall, plant some early blooming annuals, and some that bloom later in the season up until frost.

Most annuals are grown from cut flowers, although some may be for garden display or for drying for indoor use during winter.

As a general rule, sow seed outside after the last killing frost. Seeds may rot before they germinate if planted while the soil is too cold. Exceptions, which can be planted in early spring are: baby's-breath, cornflower, poppy, phlox,

Living activities. In the current year, these have included receiving an experimenter in the house, and co-ordinating the whole operation in the community.

The American housewife can do her chores and more, because she has been relieved of cooking as we know it. I have seldom seen Talu preparing a meal which would take more than 30 minutes of her time (and these were not just TV dinners). She would usually throw something into the frying-pan and serve it ten minutes later.

She claims she spends much less time in the kitchen in the summer, because she wants to enjoy the warm weather and be out-doors in the woods or by the lake. She says she is confined to the house all through the long months of the New England winter, and that she goes for fancy cooking at that time. My conversations with other housewives, however, tend to confirm my suspicion that the American women spend less time in the kitchen all year round.

I have told Talu that she is, in my view, undertaking too much, and that an Iranian woman in her position, with all her maids and cooks and servants, would not dream of doing half the things she does.

She admits that her day may be hectic during certain hours, but she does not see that as a serious difficulty.

Her mind would go stale otherwise, she says. But how seriously can you really concentrate on these refreshing side lines, and at what price? Good questions for an American housewife, and I think it would be only fair if we gave Talu the first chance.



Her Royal Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, sister of His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran, paid a three-day visit to Afghanistan at the invitation of Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis, the eldest daughter of His Majesty the King. HRH Princess Ashraf participated in the birthday celebrations of His Majesty, which included a buzkashi game at Bagrati Friday. She also visited the Kabul Museum and the Women's Society, where she accepted the honorary membership of the Afghan Volunteer Women's Association. Yesterday she returned home. The picture shows the two Princesses at the airport before HRH Princess Ashraf's departure.

Lacy, Sheer Look Replaces Tomboy Surfer This Year

PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA, Oct. 17, (AP).—

You can either sleep or swim in the boudoir look California's swimwear designers have planned for next year.

The lingerie look—sheer, clinging, lacy and transparent—has replaced the tomboy surfer.

The designers previewed the look for America fashion editors at the opening of the California fashion creators' annual display at the tennis club Sunday.

It's a covered-up look until the wraps are stripped off. Cover-ups are more varied than ever before. They range from sheer

beach floats, mini-skirts, waterproof mini-slickers, bandanas, skimmers, pants, tents, trench coats, jump suits, navy pea jackets, Australian bushwhacker jackets and smocks to silver and gold evening skirts slit thigh high.

Beneath, bikinis are still as bare as possible. But there's a substitute for a girl who sunbathes easily. These are one-piece, figure-revealing suits that cling closer than a second skin.

Some are cut high in front with turtlenecks like the body-hugging black number by Catalina which is slashed under the arms nearly to the waist. Cole of California shows a zip front sheath that zips down from the neckline to below the navel.

But the lingerie look is the newest. Catalina displayed a nylon pleated, ruffled bikini, as sheer as a nightgown, shaded only by an equally sheer flowing jacket with ruffled sleeves. Another Catalina bikini, "daisy diamonds," had hand-applied rhinestone-centered lace daisies—strategically placed.

Powder net, the kind you can see through when it's off, came back strong this year after a four-year layoff. Primarily in one piece suits, it held even faulty figures together in brilliant prints and stripes.

Fluorescent and nearly fluorescent colors replaced pastels in every collection.

Catalina showed a brief Mexican-striped bikini covered by a short tent in matching stripes. Cole did it up in satin net with wildflower prints, stripes of shocking pink, lime, deep purple and yellow.

Worldwide Search For Ideal

ROME, Oct. 17, (DPA).—A marriage advertisement in a north Italian newspaper Sunday: "seeking fat unmarried woman or widow, who must weigh more than two hundredweight, for purposes of marriage age, nationality, origin, from city or village, material." The advertiser—a Genoan, also complained "I have already sent thousands of letters to all parts of the world to find my ideal woman in vain."

RAINBOW OF 104 SARIS DISPLAYED AT KABUL HOTEL

The brilliant colours of Darjeeling dress and the more subtle shades of the beautiful heavy silk temple sari of south India were modelled last Tuesday evening at the Kabul Hotel.

Their Royal Highnesses Princesses Bilquis, Maryam, Khatol, and Lailuma were among those who admired the parade of saris—magenta and green, print and plaid, a misty brown, blue flowered. For an hour and a half there was a changing rainbow of colour and pattern.

The first sari show to be held here was planned by Mrs. P.N. Thapar, the wife of the Indian Ambassador in order to help raise funds for the new Indian primary school set up three months ago in Shari Nau.

The school now has 26 students in kindergarten and the first three grades. The school which is conducted in English is open to all children. The Af. 20,000 earned by admission fees to the sari show and raffle tickets will go buy furniture and other equipment for the school.

Raffle prizes were won by several lucky guests. The first prize shawl went to Mrs. Hutchens. Mrs. Tabibi received the table cloth and napkins and Mrs. Baldwin the tea.

The 104 saris were modelled by 15 women which meant they had to be quick change artists. Yet somehow each time they managed to come back looking more elegant than the last. Mrs. Thapar's youngest daughter modelled 25 of her mother's saris. Her older daughter modelled many of her own saris. The Darjeeling

outfit which received so many oo's and ah's belongs to Mrs. K.C. Johorey.

The evening began at 5:30 with tea and typical Indian dishes prepared. Mrs. Thapar then opened the programme with a brief description of the history of the sari.

"India has for centuries been a producer of a vast variety of cotton and silk materials, most of which are hand woven, and have designs that are traditional and typical of different parts of the country.

"Cotton weaving has been prevalent in India for many many hundreds of years, and recent excavation in Mahenjo Daro prove that the art of dyeing was also known in the Indus Valley Civilisation 5,000 years ago. In fact India was the only country that knew the ex-

act chemistry of dyes which penetrated the fabric. Indian muslins and silks were exported as far west as Greece and Rome, and eastward to Indonesia.

"The evolution of the crafts of weaving, dyeing and printing, together with that of the costumes themselves, was closely linked with the lives and rituals of the people. Due to the much misunderstood caste system, these village industries flourished, for they were passed on from father to son.

"In spite of many invasions and the consequent assimilation of other cultures, the Indian woman has

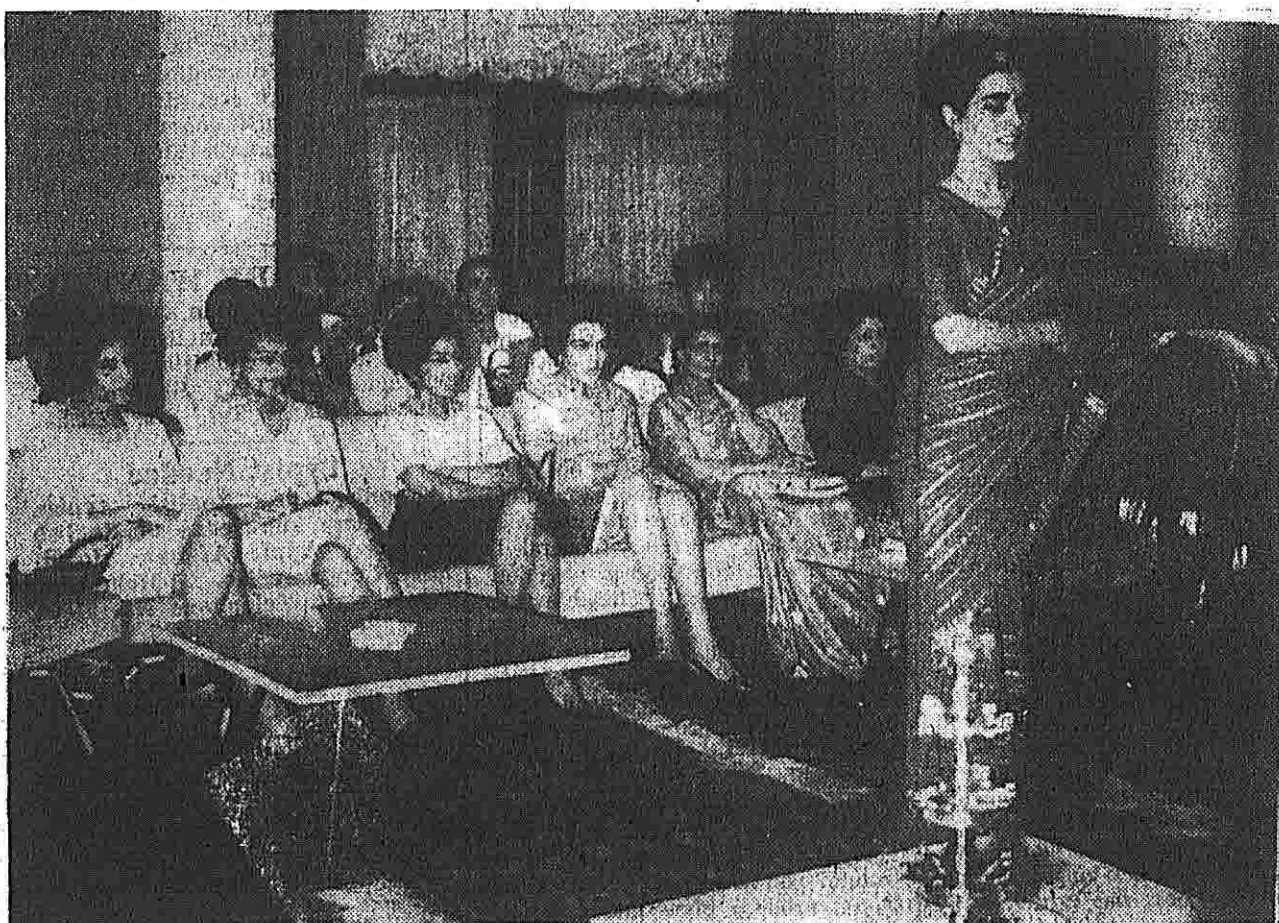
clung not only to her native dress but to indigenous materials. Thus in the 20th century we find that textile weaving has survived in spite of industrialisation.

"The sari is the oldest and most popular of the costumes worn in India. Nevertheless in the colder parts of the country tailored clothes were introduced as early as 220 B.C.

"The costumes we show you tonight are in no sense obsolete. They are still very much in vogue, although with a few concession to modern trends," Mrs. Thapar concluded.



Three of 104 saris.



Their Royal Highnesses admire one of the saris modelled last Tuesday evening.

US Has No Desire To Attack China, Says Sec. McNamara

HONGKONG, Oct. 17, (Reuter AP).—

United States Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara said in an interview published here Sunday that the United States had no desire or reason to attack China.

The implication of an inevitable American attack on China was "an imaginary spectre" created by the rulers in Peking, McNamara told the Asia Magazine in the interview.

"The U.S. has no ambitions which are not in accord with the real interest of the Chinese people. The U.S. seeks no quarrel

with the Chinese," he said.

The Defence Secretary said no nuclear nation could use nuclear weapons in the world of today except to discourage or defeat aggression.

"The use of nuclear weapons for any other purpose would cost the user more than he could gain," he said.

U.S. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey said Sunday the most important problem in Southeast Asia, particularly Vietnam, is not necessarily a military one. He said the political, economic and diplomatic problems also are primary concerns of the United States.

Humphrey expressed disappointment over statements on Vietnam by Soviet communist party Chief Leonid Brezhnev but said he was hopeful for improved U.S.-Soviet relations on other issues.

Speaking on a radio-television programme, Humphrey said the upcoming Manila conference "will give an opportunity for considerable coordination of effort in the social, economic and political aspects of the struggle in Southeast Asia."

Humphrey said the United States has scored many military successes in Vietnam.

"Militarily we have gained many victories...militarily we have administered a series of defeats to the enemy...militarily we have proven our strength and our ability to conduct a struggle in this kind of environment such as you find in Southeast Asia."

In Saigon a claymore mine exploded near the American-occupied metropole hotel here Sunday killing two U.S. Vietnamese, and wounding five Americans and two other U.S. Vietnamese, police reported.

They said the mine was detonated from a bicycle among crowds bound for work.

The American were only slightly wounded by the anti-personnel claymore, a weapon that spews pellets and fragments in all directions.

South Vietnamese military headquarters said Monday that government militia forces killed 168 Viet Cong in two engagements near the Cambodian border.

In the largest action, a military spokesman said, militiamen supported by tanks and U.S. Vietnamese special forces (civilian irregulars) killed 147 Viet Cong during a search and destroy operation in Kien Thong province Sunday afternoon. The action took place about 114 miles southwest of Saigon.

The spokesman said government forces also took 17 Viet Cong prisoners, destroyed 68 sampans and seized arms and ammunition. The captured material includes 87 rifles, four machine guns and numerous cases of ammunition, he said.

In the other engagements, in Kien Phong province also southwest of Saigon on the Cambodian border, S. Vietnamese militiamen reported killing 21 Viet Cong Sunday and taking nine prisoners. The government forces destroyed 22 sampans and seized 10 weapons, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said casualties among S. Vietnamese militiamen in both engagements were light.

French philosopher-author Jean Paul Sartre Sunday urged labour unionists of western countries to stage general strikes against American action in the Vietnam war.

Sartre told a reporter he made the statement in a message sent to Sohyo, Japan's 4,250,000 member labour organisation which has announced a general strike Oct. 21 to oppose the Vietnam war.

Sartre, in Japan for a one-month lecture tour with writer Simone de Beauvoir, said he had nothing further to add to his message.

Sartre and Miss de Beauvoir Saturday took part in a three and a half hour public discussion in Tokyo with a panel of 20 Japanese members of an anti-Vietnam war group, before an audience of 1,200.

The participants demonstrated in Tokyo streets after the meeting, but the French authors did not take part in it.

The public discussion was sponsored by the Japanese "peace for Vietnam Committee." The topic was "the Vietnam war and the contemporary world."

Miss de Beauvoir was asked by writer Ken Kaiko why she did not write in her memoirs about the Indochina war which he said was ignited by France and led to the Vietnam war.

She replied she didn't because there were many other things to mention but pointed out Sartre criticised French policy in his magazine to the point it was banned.



A group of three journalists from Saudi Arabia arrived here yesterday for a 10-day visit. The journalists are seen on arrival at Kabul airport.

Photo: By Mustamandi, Afghan Film.

Agreement Made By Angolan Nationalist Groups

CAIRO, Oct. 17, (DPA).—The two rival Angolan nationalist groups headed by Roberto Holden and Augustin Neto respectively will try and cooperate to liberate Angola from Portuguese colonial rule, according to a communiqué agreed upon here Saturday after three days of talks between representatives of the two organisations.

A cooperation plan worked out at the Cairo representatives meeting provides for the Angolan government-in-exile headed by Roberto Holden and the "Movement Populaire Pour La Liberation d'Angola" (MPLA) led by Neto, to form mixed commissions which are to lay the foundation for the setting up of a joint political-military body.

The government-in-exile is to release MPLA followers it is currently holding under arrest in its training camp in Kinkuzu, Congo (Kinshasa).

The two organisations are to harmonise their activities.

The MPLA used to accuse Holden and his national front of being "an instrument of American and West German imperialism", while the front accused the MPLA of following communist aims.

The MPLA has admitted it gets its weapons and funds from the socialist countries. It was because of its military activities that it was banished from the Congo in 1963. Its headquarters is now in Brazzaville.

Holden's government-in-exile has been recognised by Congo-Kinshasa, but has been looked down upon by the MPLA for "lacking the will to fight."

The Cairo conference was arranged through the mediation of the conciliation committee, set up by the Organisation of African Unity in 1964, and composed of Ghana, Congo-Brazzaville, and UAR.

Morocco Claims Two Enclaves

RABAT, Oct. 17, (AP).—A high Moroccan official urged Britain and Spain Sunday to join with Morocco in a roundtable conference to settle the future of Gibraltar together with that of the two Spanish enclaves on Morocco's Mediterranean coast.

It was the first time a Moroccan official suggested linking the Gibraltar dispute with Morocco's ancient claim to the two enclaves, Ceuta and Melilla. Ceuta is a port on the African mainland opposite Gibraltar. Melilla is 140 miles (225 km) further East.

Abde Majid Benjelloun head of the Asian division of the Moroccan Foreign Ministry, wrote in the Arabic language newspaper Al Agam (The Flag). That Morocco has as much right to claim Ceuta and Melilla as Spain has to claim Gibraltar from Britain.

All three countries are linked by centuries-old friendship and should try to solve these problems jointly in the best of the whole western Mediterranean area, Benjelloun said.

He recalled that the Spaniards conquered Gibraltar from the Arabs and held it two centuries before ceding it to Britain whereas Ceuta and Melilla had been Moroccan since the collapse of the Roman Empire when they were occupied by Spain in the 17th century.

"Yet Spain is willing to negotiate with Britain over Gibraltar while persistently refusing to negotiate with Morocco over Ceuta and Melilla," he said.

A Rockefeller To Live In Slums

NEW YORK, Oct. 17, (Reuter).—Laurance Rockefeller, 22-year-old member of one of America's richest families, plans to leave his plush Park Avenue home here to live in a Harlem slum.

Laurance, a nephew of New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller, will do welfare work with Vista (Volunteers in Service to America).

ELEPHANT CALLED AS WITNESS

OSLO, Oct. 17, (Reuter).—Jumbo the elephant was called as a witness in a court case here to prove he was not dangerous.

Freshly bathed, and wearing a gold saddle and a red feather, he turned up at the courthouse door Friday.

But the entrance wasn't built for elephants, and efforts by officials to dismantle part of the doorway to make it wide enough for Jumbo didn't work.

Sadly he went back to his circus by his owner without giving evidence.

A former woman employee had claimed Jumbo attacked her when he escaped.

Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 2)

Gambia, and Zambia.

He said that African delegates to the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London came from a continent which had experienced 36 revolutions within the past six years and eight military coups since Rhodesia had made its declaration of independence 11 months ago.

Sir Dingle Foot, Labour government Solicitor-General, said Sunday that Britain's dispute with Rhodesia was basically over racial discrimination.

"What we are concerned with is racial discrimination which confers a privileged position upon a tiny minority and denies elementary human rights to all the rest," Foot told a meeting in Plymouth.

Richard Whittaker, former Rhodes University lecturer expelled by the Salisbury government, told an anti-apartheid movement rally in London that Prime Minister Ian Smith will reject the latest proposals.

Major rows over the Rhodesia independence crisis and Britain's economy are likely to dominate the British Parliament when it resumes on Tuesday after its long summer recess.

These two crucial issues emerged as the main points of difference between the governing Labour Party and Conservative opposition in their annual conferences which have just finished.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labour administration has now sent its "minimum final terms" to Rhodesian leader Ian Smith to end his 11-month breach with Britain.

The government have also made clear that it will carry out its commitment to seek United Nations action to make some economic sanctions against Rhodesia compulsory if this move fails.

But Conservatives led by Edward Heath have condemned the government's virtual ultimatum to Rhodesia and branded any move to make sanctions compulsory as disastrous.

Leaders Arrive In Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 17, (AP).—Hungary's representative Joseph Kadar arrived in Moscow Monday for a summit conference and a visit to the secret Soviet Space Centre at Baikonur.

The leaders of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union are expected to watch a space launching next Thursday.

At least two men and possibly more will be put into an earth orbit in the Soviet Union's first, manned launching in 19 months, according to the secret Soviet Space Centre at Baikonur.

Confirmation of this was not available, and some sources suggested the leaders might only see an unmanned space shot.

While a space venture would be a highlight of the week-long gathering, the main business was expected by the Soviet sources to involve China and Vietnam.

Tsafendas To Be Guarded Closely As Trial Opens

CAPETOWN, Oct. 17, (Reuter).—

Police will take maximum security precautions to prevent any attack on Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd's assassin, Dimitrios Tsafendas, at his trial opening here today.

A senior police officer said, "barring a miracle, no one is going to do to Tsafendas what Ruby did to Oswald"—a reference to the murder of President Kennedy's assassin in November 1963.

The officer said the tightest precautions ever seen in a South African court will be in force for the trial, opening at 10 a.m. (0800 gmt) in the oak-walled no. 1 criminal courtroom of the Supreme Court. He refused to give details "for obvious reasons."

The court is only a few hundred yards from the parliament building where Tsafendas, a temporary parliamentary messenger, stabbed Dr. Verwoerd to death in the debating chamber six weeks ago tomorrow.

Seats have been made available for more than 40 newspapermen for more than 2000 members of the public who will be admitted, probably after strict vetting by security police, on a first-come, first-served basis.

The trial itself could be as unsensational as the murder of Dr. Verwoerd was sensational.

When Tsafendas is asked to plead, it is possible that W. E. Cooper, the 39-year-old advocate appointed to defend him, may argue that he is unfit to plead to the charge of murder.

If, after hearing evidence from expert defence and prosecution witnesses, the court accept that Tsafendas is too mentally disordered to plead, he could be committed for life to a mental institution.

Even if the court decides he is fit to plead, observers believe that the trial is still bound to hinge on the assassin's mental condition.

Few murders have been committed more publicly before so many reliable witnesses, including Cabinet Ministers, so the defence is not expected to challenge the prosecution's statement that Tsafendas killed Dr. Verwoerd.

This could mean a brief account of the killing by the Cape Attorney-General, Willem Van Den Bergh, who is prosecuting, followed by brief evidence by a few witnesses, and then argument as to whether Tsafendas is sane.

The defence is reported to have subpoenaed nearly 30 witnesses, most of them psychiatrists and physicians, for this argument, if it becomes necessary.

The court is unlikely to set itself the task of investigating Tsafendas's motives or even his background in any detail.

Gen. Assembly Reviews UN Removal From US

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 17, (AP).—The idea that the United Nations should move out of the United States was revived this week in the General Assembly's Budgetary Committee.

Saudi Arabian Ambassador Jamil M. Baroud said Sunday he would suggest to UN members sitting on that committee that they consider taking UN headquarters to Europe—preferably Switzerland.

He expects to speak in the 119-nation committee Monday or Tuesday, he told a reporter he would urge the United States to think twice before giving Secretary-General U Thant a plan for another building for the present headquarters grounds.

He said he had decided to do it even before 19 young American Zionists invaded the Syrian UN mission Friday, promoting a protest from the 62-nation Asian-African group here.

Baroud's takeoff point is a request from Thant from a \$150,000 appropriation to finance an architectural and engineering survey that would produce plans and cost estimates for a building up to 32 stories tall.

Iraq Would Help Syria Against Israeli Attack

DAMASCUS, Syria, Oct. 17, (AP).—

Iraq Sunday served notice it would stand in full force at Syria's side against any Israeli aggression.

In a statement broadcast by Baghdad radio and monitored in Damascus, the Iraqi government also warned western powers that "continued western support of Israel may lead to a Middle East war that may imperil world peace."

It said Iraq regarded "current Israeli threats against Syria as threats against the entire Arab nation."

Israeli Premier Levi Eshkol Haj said in Jerusalem Saturday that Israel was prepared if need be to settle its accounts with the Baathist regime in Syria. Damascus radio replying Sunday, said Syria is ready to meet any Israeli challenge.

Iraq's Defence Minister, Major General Shaker Mahmoud Shukri, earlier said Iraq was prepared to offer any air and land support needed to repel any Israeli attack on Syria.

The Iraqi statement gave evidence that the three-year-old strain between the two neighbouring countries has come to an end.

The statement coincided with the arrival in Baghdad Sunday of Bahaeddin Naqqar, the first Syrian Ambassador to Iraq since November 1963.

Indian Population Increases Twelve Million A Year

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17, (DPA).—

The birth rate in India is showing a decline in certain areas where official statistics are available, Health Minister Dr. Sushila Nayar said here.

But, according to the Information Service of India, she added, "much remains to be done."

An increase of about 12 million people a year was a matter of serious concern, the minister emphasised. To control the birth rate therefore continued to be a matter of great urgency, not only for social and economic development but also to prevent the already low standard of living from going down further.

The immediate task of the family planning programme was to reduce the birth rate as soon as possible including education for self-control, raising the marriage age and voluntary sterilisation.

The Minister stated that there were more than 20,000 family welfare planning centres of various types in India.

The number of I.U.C.D. (Intra Uterine Contraceptive Devices) users had exceeded one million and voluntary sterilisation operations had increased to more than 1.5 million.

Congo Resolution Discredits UN, Portugal Says

LISBON, Oct. 17, (AP).—Portugal

said Sunday that the United Nations' Security Council could not have discredited itself more than by its resolution on the Congo.

A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry said the UN resolution, asking Portugal to prohibit foreign mercenaries in its African territory of Angola, was a rejection of Congolese charges.

The statement claimed that:—the charges were not documented.

—nine of the 15 countries in the council affirmed that the charges were not proven.

—the Council forgot to condemn Congolese aggressions against Portugal—a reference to the burning and sacking of the Portuguese Embassy in the Congolese capital of Kinshasa.

The statement said Portugal considered the resolution a gesture to save Congolese pride.

"It is difficult to see how the Council could have lost so much prestige and discredited itself so much by what it just did," it said.

"If the Council doesn't respect itself, it will not be able to have the respect of the world," the statement added.

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World Briefs

MOSCOW, Oct. 17, (DPA).—Hungarian Communist Party leader Janos Kadar, Prime Minister Kallai and Defence Minister General Czinege arrived in Moscow Sunday for a "friendly visit" at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported.

MOSCOW, Oct. 17, (DPA).—Mauritania's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Planning, Wane Birane Mamadou, arrived in Moscow Sunday for economic talks and to sign a trade agreement, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported. He was the country's first to visit the Soviet Union.

BONN, Oct. 17, (DPA).—The Bonn government plans to increase its humanitarian aid to South Vietnam to forty million marks next year, according to figures published Sunday. No details of how the money is to be used were given. This year, 15 million marks have been set aside for South Vietnam.

IMPHAL, Manipur, Oct. 17, (Reuter).—Three constables of the central reserve police were killed and four seriously injured in a clash with hostile Nagas, according to an official report received here Sunday.

The Nagas, equipped with automatic weapons, made a surprise attack on the police near Ukhrul, 38 miles from here, according to reports quoted by the Press Trust of India.

BEIRUT, Oct. 17, (Reuter).—The Pakistani Foreign Minister, Shaukud Din Pirzada, Sunday met Iraqi President Abdel Rahman Arif, according to Baghdad radio monitored here.

CAIRO, Oct. 17, (Tass).—A delegation of Moslems from the Soviet Union had a meeting with Moslem religious leaders of the UAR at the Soviet cultural centre in Cairo.

The meeting was attended by Mohammed Diraz, protector of the Islamic Al-Azhar University, Prof. Sheikh Sharabasi, of the same university, and other Moslem leaders, as well as Soviet Embassy officials and representatives of the public of Cairo.

ADEN, Oct. 17, (AP).—A terrorist Sunday night fired 20 rounds of small arms ammunition at Little Aden, checkpoint manned by British troops and Aden police. One Arab policeman was slightly wounded.

In Sheikh Othman, a bazooka and 20 rounds of light machinegun ammunition were fired at the main gate of Al Mansoura detention centre. The firing was believed to have come from a house opposite the prison. No casualties were reported.

Aden Radio announced Sunday night that during September 27 terrorists were captured or surrendered and three were killed and six rocket launchers recovered by security forces.

Aden Radio said Sanna Radio claimed 117 British servicemen were killed during September but in fact the death roll was four Arabs and one U.S. seaman.

ACCRA, Oct. 17, (DPA).—The head of Ghana's military government Sunday stressed his determination not to hand over power to any civilian government unless the country's economy has been put on a sound basis.

General Joseph Ankrah, whose official title is chairman of the national liberation committee, (NLC) said the NLC would not hand over power to any single political party or to an individual.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. American and Italian colour cinemascopes film with Farsi translation L IRA DE ACHILLE

PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. American and Italian colour cinemascopes film with Farsi translation L IRA DE ACHILLE